Business Notices.

"THE" DOWN-TOWN STORE.-For a neat and graceful Hart -in fact, a ne pins nitra in style and quality-so to the down-thown store, k-pt by KNON, No. 212 Br adway, corned of Fulton-in. Other stores by ving removed up town, KNON has now the emitter field before him. An immense variety always on hand, of every ziyle, to suit all purchasers. His Spring style is one of the most riegnative have ever seen.

GENIN'S SPRING STYLE GENTLEMEN'S HATS, NOW READY. GENTLE, No. 507 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS, SPRING STYLES.—BIRD, No. 49 Nasanu-st., invites the attention of his ossiomers and the public to the new styles of Hats, the high finish and fabric of which are not excelled by the productions of any bouse in the force.

THE BONNER HAT, THE BONNER

BUMMER WEAR,

1859.

Will be ready for delivery on

SATURDAY April 2

BALLARD, SHOTE & Co.,

No. 45 Broadway, N. Y.

GENIN'S HAT STORE REMOVED TO NO. 567 BROADWAY. CANADA STRAW HATS.

A freeh consignment just received and for sale, by
Ballard, Shutz & Go.,
No. 45 Broadway, N. Y.

LEARY & Co.,

Londow and introducers of fashion for Gentiemen's Hars, will
this day issue the Spring style of Gentiemen's Hars, to which
the attention of their customers and the public generally is inNos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

SPRING FASHION .- Gentlemen's and Children's Hays and Cars in all their variety—as large an assortment as can be found, unsurpassed by any. Please examine. Kellogg, Manufacturer, No. 351 Canal st.

THE TIP-TOP,

For a SPRING DUSTER.

For the PROMENADE.

The OLIPHANT BACK,

For the Counting Room. And the BLOOMER PROCE,

Three Entirely NEW STYLES OF COATS.

SMITH BROTHERS' ONE PRICE STORES. Nos. 122, 133 and 149 Fulton-st.

HATTERS' PLUSH and TRIMMINGS, of every variety,
and excitaive styles,
Imported and for sale low for cash or approved paper, by
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

TRACY'S CELEBRATED SHIRTS made to order, from measure, and a perfect fit warranted: also, on hand, a large assortment, offered at very low prices at retail as well as who raile, at the SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT, NO. 27 and 81 William St. OFFERE M. TRACY, Agent.

Universally Patronized. - All who buy BOOTS and SHORS, and who know where to buy them of first rate quality and at low prices, deal at CANTRELL'S well known establishment. No. 315 Stroadway, he weem I lith and 12th size Contested with small profits and porsisting in selling the best BOOTS and SHORS obtainable in the city, CANTRELL das es ab-liabed for himself a large, increative and rapidly increasing trade

TIS THE INTEREST OF ALL to GIVE ME A CALL. The cheapert p ace to buy Ciotaing FOR CASH at Wholesale and Retail in the city.

(Buccessor to R. R. Boughton), No. 145 Fulton-st.

P. S.—Don't forget No. 145 Fulton-st.

OPENING OF THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

We are new receiving our SPRING IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH CHINA DINNER, TRA. DESSERT AND TOTLET SETS,

BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES AND FANCY GOODS,
and baving been recently selected by our agents, who have spent the past Winter in this country to become thoroughly acquainted with the tastes of the American public, we feel confident that they will be found

BUFFRIOR TO ANY WER REVORE IMPORTED INTO THIS MARKET.

We invite an inspection of the above, and also of our CHANDELIERS.

We invice an inspection of the above, and also of our CHANDELERS,
GLASSWARE, SILVER AND FLATED-WARE,
all of which we are determined to sell at
EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
COR BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.

SECOND-HAND SAFES. We have just received a few SECOND-HAND SAFES, which we ill soil very low.

STEARES & MARYIN (No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.
STEARES & MARYIN (No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans
Also, a large assortment of our
WILDER PATRET FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
from \$58 to \$1.000.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACRISES.

BEW BYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.

NO. 495 BEOADWAY, New-York,
NO. 162 FULTOR-ST., BROOKYLE.

WHERLER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. *We profer them for family use. "-[N. Y. Tribune.

*We profer them for family use. "-[N. Y. Tribune.

*They are the favorites for families."-[N. Y. Times.
Office, No. 565 Broadway, New-York

SEWING MACHINES. - All persons who have been Deduced to buy SEWING MACHINES which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Susan's Machines never fall to do any kind of work. No one

I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 456 Broadway. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.

1. M. Bixcen & Co., No. 458 Broadway. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

The new Pantity Sawing Machines at 650 and 875 are streeting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price.

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FOR TO DEATH.

DOCTOR CURTIS'S HYGERA,
THE GREAT ISHALING REMEOY,
FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTRMA. COUGHS, COLDS and all THROAT
and LUNE DIREASES.

Prior reduced from: \$3 to \$1
To accommodate the vast demand of this
ESTABLISHED FOR TO DRATH.

STREMES FAUL & CO.,
Sola Agents for the United States,
No. 215 Fulton-st.

NOVELLO'S SACRED MUSIC.

WESS & ALLES,
No. I Clinton Hall, Astor-place, N. Y.
Centenney Edition of the
Onarosios,
Messiah, Creation, Paul, &c. &c. Each 75 cents. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleaning, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Bair.
To sale by Druggists and Performers

RUPTURE CURED.-By MARSH & Co's Radical Cure Trues. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for variouse volus, sup-porters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st. Astor House, N. Y. Ladies' private roomes and female attendant.

A NEW ARTICLE

FOR THE HAIR.

PHALON & BOX'S COCOINE

is the best and cheapest article for the Hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the Hair, the most perfect hairdressing over offered to the public. Soft at No. 517, 467 and 18 Breadway, and by all druggists and fancy good dealers. Largibottles, 56 cents; small, 25 cents. Impairs for Phanox & Sox's BEWARE OF COUNTERPEITS.

SECOND-HAND SAFES,

AT GREAT BARGAINS.

Also, a large assortment of the colebrated Wilder Patent Barns at reduced prices, on account of removal. Depot No. 122 Water, user Wallet, N. Y.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Or Coton Lorence.

Or Coton Lorence.

Curs Cough, Cold, Hoursetoes and Indiaence.

Any Irritation or Serences of the Throat.

Brown's Brownial Process.

Releve the Harking Cough in Consumption, tronchitts, Whorping Cough, Ashma, Cataria.

Brown's Brownia Brownial Trockers. Clear and strengthen the voice of Singers.
Indispensable to Public Sprakers.
Endown's BRONCHILL TROCHES
BOOMING and simple—Children use them.
Indispensable to Public Sprakers.
Booming and simple—Children use them.
Indispensable to first and boat.

Ray Henry Ward Brecher.

Ray Henry Ward Brecher.

Ray E. H. Crapis, New York.

proved them excellent for Whorting Cough.

** Have E. H. CRAPIS, NEW FORE.

"I have proved them excellent for Whooping Congh."

REV. H. W. WARER, ROSTON.

"An old hely friend having tried many remedies for Asthma
with no benefit, found great reader from the Troobea."

REV. D. LETTS, FRANKFORT, ILL.

"Great benefit in affections of the Brenchial Organs."

Da. J. F. W. LANE, BOSTON.

"A simple and elegant combination for Congha, ko."

Dn. G. F. BUSKLOW, BOSTON.

Bold by Dragtists everywhere, 25 cents per box.

Sold by Draggists everywhe LACE CURTAINS.

URTAINS.

GLACE BORDERS.

VANTIBULE LICE.

AC., LC.

AUG. LC. Wholesale and Retail. KELTY BROS. & LOW, 301 Broadway.

DR. JAMES MCCLINTOCK'S PROTORAL SIRUF

For all Affections of the Throat and Longs. Price \$1. COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE. For recent Coughs and Colds. Price 25 cents.

Giver instant neuter, and serrors a rapid cure. Price 50 cta Morris and Willis's Home Journal says of

ASTHMA REMEDY.

"We would urge all who are afflicted with symptoms of Irri-tation of the Throat and Lungs to procure and use without delay Dr. James McClintock's Pectoral Sirap, with our guarantee that from the commencement of its employment they will feel the most surprising relief."—[Home Journal, N. Y. The Public Ledger, Philadelphia, says of

"The most important contributions ever made by science to the westers of the public are undoostedly Dr. James McClin-tock's Medicines. His Pectoral Strap has saved mury valuable lives during the practice of nearly thirty years in Philadelphia and classwhere."—[Public Ledger, Philade.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER SAVE OF DR. MCCLINTOCK'S DIARRHEA CORDIAL. "Our confidence in the efficacy of Dr. James McClintock's Diarrhea Cordial is unbounded. Everybody should have it. It is the prescription of an eminent physician."—[New-York Ledger.

The New York Herald says of

DR. MCCLINTOCK'S FAMILY MEDICINES. "The whole list of Dr. James McClintock's Medicines should be kept in the rouse of every careful family in case of emergen-ty." - [New-York Herald.

The New-York Daily Times, speaking of Dr. McCLINTOCK'S FAMILY MADICINES, SAYS.

"The wisest and best men in the country have been patients of Dr. James McClintock; some of our greatest physicians have sen his pupils."—[New York Daily Times.

CAUTION.—All DR. JAMES MCCLINTOCK'S FAMILY MEDI-CINES bear the signature of GERRIT NORTON (SECRESSION OF A Cubbmon & Co), original and sole Proprietors. Wholesale Depot at PENYOLD, PARKER & MOWER S, No. 4 Fietober-st Sold also by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st, and by

THE TIP-TOP.

For a SPRING DUSTER

The OLIPHANT SACK, For the COUNTING ROOM.

And the BLOOMER FROCK, For the PROMESADE.

Three Entirely New STYLES OF COATS,

To be found only at

SMITH BROTHERS' ONE PRICE STORES.

Nos. 127, 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

KEROSENE OILS—CAUTION.

In consequence of the continued efforts made by the manufacturers of dark-colored, strong smelling and smoty coal oils to deceive the public by calling their oils "Kerosene," it has become necessary to notify consumers that they cought to exact from the dealer a goaranty that be is selling the genuine oil. Care, also, should be taken to avoid the numerous explosive compounds of campisene and resin oil offered in the market as Coal Oil or Kerosene, by interested parties, for the purpose of damaging the sale of Kerosene, which has, of late, taken the place of the many dangerous duids heretofore in general use. Purchasers who have bought oil which they suspect to be a counterfeit of Kerosene will confer a favor by leaving a sample at the office of the Company, with the address of the seller, and if found to be an imitation, a suit will be commenced for the illegal use of the word Kerosene Oil Company, No. 50 Beaver-st., N. Y. KEROSENE OILS-CAUTION.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DVE.

The poison cry against Hair Dyes, raised in Circhmati, has resulted in establishing the harmlessness and superiority of Caustadoro's Excelsion Hair Dys. Facts are very stubborn things to get over. See Dr Chilton's card at Cristadoro's, and be convinced. For sais and applied privately by experienced at tiete, at No. 6 Astor House.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.

Our unrivaled assortment will be sold during the Spring season
AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,
Ceroner of Broadway and Broome-st.

OUR SUPERIOR LINEN COLLARS-All the new patterns, now ready, by the dozen or single; also, made to order of any required style. Shirt's made to measure at short notice IRA PERRGO & SON, No. 61 Nassan-st.

THE TIP-TOP,

For a SPRING DUSTER.

The OLIPHANT SACK, For the Counting Room.

And the BLOOMER FROCK, For the PROMENADE.

Three Entirely New STYLES OF COATS, For Spaine.

To be found onLy at

SMITH BROTRERS' ONE PRICE STORES. Nos. 127, 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

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MEYER'S

MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER.

The only remedy in the whole world.

SURE TO EXTREMINATE

Rats, Mice, Bugs, Rosches, Ants, Fless, Moths, Musketoes and all other Vermin and Insects.

50,000 BOXES SOLD IN OSE MOXIM.

For sale, from 25 cents to \$1, by the proprietor, Joseph Meyer, Practical Chemist, No. 612 Brondway, corner of Houston-t. Gereral Agent, F. V. RUSHTON, Druggist, No. 16 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

"FOR BURNS OR SCALDS

"I think there is no remedy known equal to the Magnetic Batve." Rowland Johnson, No. 54 Beaverst. For sale by Dr. S. B. Smith, No. 322 Canal et., near Chutchst., and by Drug glets. Also, by Barnes & Park, No. 15 Park-row.

STEREOSCOPES AND STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

BECKEL BROTHERS,
No. 19 John-st.,

Manufacture STEREOSCOPES, and import the Latest Views
laken on glass and paper of all parts of the world.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 cents a box, Black or Brown, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, and is admitted to be the best in use. Sold at No. I Baroky-st., and by all druggists. Intallible ONCURENT for the growth and beauty of the Hair ARCITE CENTMENT for chapped hands, burns and piles.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS for the Periodical Irreguarities peculiar to the softer sex. This alternative is a moveluable one; its action so mild, yet so effectual, that every on is benefitted by it. Manufactory, No. 36 Maiden lane, N. Y.

A. 1...... USE HOLDEN'S CREAM SOAP.

ONLY.....FIVE CENTS PER POUND.
FIVE CENTS PER POUND.

EIGHT HOURS WASHING, EIGHT HOURS WASHING CAN BY THE USE OF THIS SOAF... TWO HOURS AND A HALF. TWO HOURS AND A HALF.

HOLDEN & Co., No. 255 CANAL, BET. BROADWAY AND ELM-ST. "To SLEEP OR NOT TO SLEEP .- Hotel-keepers, public and private institutions, steamers and satiling vessels as well as every family, will certainly adopt. 'Howes' Parmy Extreme Seamer and its every family, will certainly adopt. 'Howes' Parmy Extreme Seamer Berling is cost (from 5-10 %) at testally, its domaint, and the bedding is saves (requiring but one mattress), no one can aford to be with certainly. Here, Fraveier. ent it."— Mer. Travelor.

Office "Elitric Bed Spring Company." No. 378 Broadway, N. Y. Gronger F. Gray, Agent. Send for circular. The trace supplied, and local agencies established.

WOOD AND IVORY TURNERS,-A second meeting of this class of mechanics, numbering about 300 journeymen of this city, was held last evening at Social R form Hall, to consider what were the best mesos to effect an increase of their rate of wages. Mr. Francis Ambruster was chosen as President, and Charles Birrbaum, Secretary. It was decided to strike for an increase of 25 per cent above the present rete, which is from six shillings to a dollar per day. A d legate meeting, to report the answers of their employers is to seemble on Monday next, at Ulrich's Hotel, No 300 Third street, and a mass meeting at Social Reform Hall on Thursday, the 28th inst.

Also, the following sales were made yesterday, at the Merchants' Exchange, by Messrs. A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.: On Stid-st., 1 lot, S. a., 425 ft. W. 8th av., 25x128.4 and

121.4 On 91th-st. 2 lots, S. a., 450 ft. W. 5th av., 25x115.3 and 127.4, each. On 94th-st. 1 lot. S. a., 500 ft. W. 9th-av., 25x115.3 and 0n 94th-st., 4 lots, W. a., 425 ft. W. 5th-av., 25x100.85, On 55th-at., 2 lots, S. a., 425 ft. W. 5th av., 25x169.84, each Od 94th st., 4 lots, S. a., 100 ft. E. 9th-av., 25x169.11 and 0n Sthav . 5 lots, W. a., bet. 100th and 101st sta 255100 beautiful wife, less than one month after marriage,

New York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1869.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for THE TRIBUNE Office should in all cases be addressed to Horacz Greener & Co.

One of our Washington correspondents telegraphs that a new fillibustering expedition to Nicaragua is in preparation. It is to set out from the Pacific side, whither Gen. Walker has gone. The Arizona scheme is, according to the same authority, a feint-Gen. Henningsen and his companions really aiming at the theatre of their former glory.

The steamship Weser brings us news from Europe to the 6th inst. Signs and rumors of war were thickening, but Napoleon had denied, in the Moniteur, that France was making any preparations, or that her obligations to Sardinia extended to anything further than her protection against Austrian aggression. The result of Lord Cowley's mission was unknown. It was said that Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell had united against Dieraeli's Reform bill, and that Mr. Bright had come to an understanding with them in reference to the same subject.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

The trouble in one of the Boston Public Schools, growing out of a practice introduced into it of reciting, as a part of the school exercises, the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer, according to the Protestant version, though a large part of the pupils are Catholics, is a very instructive case. No doubt it appeared to the Boston School Committee and to the teachers of the Elliot School a great piece of absurdity, if not of mischief, on the part of the Rev. Father Wiget of St. Mary's Church to stir up the religious prejudices of their pupils against this part of the school exercises, and to exert his pastoral authority in forbidding them to join in these recitations. It is no part of our business to defend Father Wiget; but if the Boston School Committee consider him a firebrand. what shall be said of their wisdom or common sense in going to work to arrange matters as if on purpose to furnish him an opportunity to kindle a fire? And what is to be said of the judgment, to leave the humanity out of account, of the teacher who, by dint of corporeal punishment and repeated chastisement with a ratan, makes a religious martyr of one of his pupils, and attempts to force him, on a question of religion, to obey the schoolmaster rather than the priest?

Very possibly the Catholic parents of these children may show more good sense than either priest, School Committee or teachers. We hope they may. Rather than have their children obliged to leave the school, they may choose to submit to the regulations of the Committee. But why establish, and, still more, why continue, after its danger is proved, a practice capable of being made the occasion of rebeilion on the part of the children and

gross oppression on the part of the teachers? It has been alleged that a portion of the Catholic clergy are hostile to our whole system of public schools. It is said that they prefer that the Catholic children should have no education at all, except they receive it at Catholic hands, duly mixed up with the peculiar tenets of that faith. If such be the case, certainly everything ought to be avoided which is calculated to inflame that feeling, or to give it an opportunity for practical effect. It is d flicult to see why the Lord's Prayer, or the Ten Commandments, however proper in a Sunday School, of which the object is to teach religion, need be introduced into our public schools of which the primary object is to teach the children to read. write, and cipher. The Rev. Father Wiget of St. Mary's, probably considers these chants, for it seems the Commandments and the Lord's Prayer were chanted, not recited—as an intrusion into his particular duty of superintending the religious instruction and directing the religious devotions of the Catholic children of his parish. The Catholics who, in all our cities furnish so large a part of the pupils at our public schools, though very anxious to have their children instructed in the ordinary branches of secular knowledge, and ready to avail themselves of our public schools for that purpose. are extremely unwilling to expose them to the chance of misinstruction on the subject of religion. The matter of religious instruction they prefer to leave to their priests. Is it not enough that Catholic zealots should have a chance, as they must and will, at the best, to denounce our public schools as godless? Why give them the opportunity to substitute for this the still more damaging charge of heretical instruction and heretical practices Why turn the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments from a source of edification into an occasion for religious wrangles, rebellion, protest and martyrdom on the part of the children, passion and rataning on the part of the teachers! Were it ever so desirable to combine in our schools religious with secular instruction, the division of religious sentiment which prevails among us, makes that very difficult, if not impracticable: and with so many other sources of religious instruction open, why employ our public schools for that purpose at the manifest risk of driving away s considerable part of those whom it is most desirable to retain, as the public school affords almost their only chance of obtaining the rudiments of knowledge?

THE FRY DIVORCE CASE.

When a man marries a woman he is bound to cherish and protect her through sunshine and storm, through prosperity and adversity, through health and sickness, so long as they both live. They shall be no more twain, but one flesh, says the Bible. She may be stricken with paralysis the day of her marriage, and may linger, for years, a cheeriess, hopeless invalid; he must be only the more unremitting and devoted in his attentions. The husband, in return for the obligations which he voluntarily assumes, has a right to expect and require entire truth and fidelity from his wife. Suppose, however, that in this he is disappointed. Suppose that evidence, too convincing to admit of doubt, is before him, that, according to the definition given by the highest authority, his wife is aleady guilty of adultery; and that she only awaits he opportunity, which she is now seeking and watching for, to become guilty in fact and in law. Sur pose there falls into his possession a letter, directed to her in a handwriting which he knows to be that of her paramour-of a young man who has already addressed her as "Dearest Emily," soliciting ber confidence and a continuance of the correspondence-such a letter, sent to his young and falls into the possession of the husband-what shall

A case of this kind recently occurred in Philadelphia. The parties were Mr. Horace B. Fry and Mrs. Emily L. Fry. The question, what ought the husband, in these circumstances, to do, has therefore arisen in an actual and practical form. Mr. John W. Grigg, the father of Mrs. Fry, holds that it is "the most contemptible thing a man can do to open his wife's letters;" and because Mr. Fry insisted upon his privilege of reading such a letter as this, although he first handed it to his wife, and allowed her to break the seal, Mr. Grigg invited her to go home with him, and has from that moment made her cause his own. He has carried the matter before the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and, admitting that there is no legal impediment or objection to the marriage, asks them, without reason, to decree a divorce.

If they should, the institution of marriage, in all its revered, moral and religious essentials, would be abolished in that commonwealth. It would be just as well, after that, to insert in every marriage form a clause like the following: "The privilege of prostitution being reserved to the wife."

Will they do it?

A Committee have reported in favor of the petitioner. Is it possible the Legislature will adopt that report?

We have put the case fairly. Our readers, who have seen the statements of all the parties, will recollect distinctly that the reading of the letter by the husband was the occasion and cause of the fatal explosion; of Mr. Grigg's inviting Mrs. Fry home again to his bouse, and of her final withdrawal from beneath the roof of her husband. It was this which drove the old man to the avowal of his infamous creed-to the daring assertion of the right of a wife to be a thing too base to name; and to deny to the husband the right to protect her honor and his own.

We are well sware that after-thoughts have arisen in the minds of Mr. Grigg and Mrs. Frythat they now trump up some other allegations against Mr. Fry. It is enough to say of these that they are not sustained by one tittle of evidence that can be relied on. Their only prop is the bare assertion of a woman who, by her own letter produced in the case, is proved to be entirely abandoned in character, destitute of all principle, insensible to every obligation, even the most solemn and sacred; willing to break her plighted faith; ready to forget her husband, her family, and her God, for the sake of becoming the mistress, the thing, of a West Point cadet. For this there was no depth of mire through which she would not wade, no blackness of dirt with which she would not cover herself. For the sake of being near him she proposed, in writing, to abandon her husband and her parents, and in disguise to take the situation of a servant in New-York. Such a woman is not to be believed. Common sense and common law alike preclude it. Furthermore, all her charges against Mr. Fry, so far as disinterested evidence could be brought to bear upon them-and that is to a great extent-have been completely disproved, and shown to be entirely false.

Immaterial and irrelevant matters are dragged in to brace up a weak and rotten case. For instance: Mr. Grigg commences his memorial with a boastful assertion of a "long" and "well spent" life. It is difficult to see what that has to do with the issue. If the point of longevity, even to second childhood, had any bearing, the respondent might feel himself bound, in good faith, to admit that Mr. Grigg had already reached it. That his life has been "well spent" is another branch of the impertinent statement. It may be true; quite likely it is, as he understands it. With the creed of morality which he has laid down for his daughter, small pains would be required to constitute one a saint, especially in his own conceit. It is to be devoutly hoped that throughout his "long" life, he has not been in the habit of inculcating the same views of marital obligations upon the wives and

daughters of other men. It is charged upon Mr. Fry that, provoked beond endurance by the infidelity of his used violent language. Indeed, Mr. Grigg knew that it required the skill of a Rarey to tame a horse; but he evidently supposed that the awe of his reputed wealth would be sufficient to make a high-mettled young husband submit, meekly as a sheep, and uncomplainingly, while his wife was consummating his disgrace and her own. Dreadful Mr. Fry-Outrageous Mr. Fry-Unreasonable Mr. Fry-to insist, in the strength and vigor of his youth, to have his wife-and she Mr. John Grigg's daughter-exclusively to himself during the whole of their honeymoon! Crush him, Legislators of Pennsylvania!

It is said that Mr. Grigg is very rich, and on that account the husbands and fathers in the House and Senate will be induced to pass a bill, virtually breaking down all the legal barriers which protest the chartity of their wives and daughters. We

It is a pity that Philip Barton Key had not been permitted to live. He might have petitioned Congress for a decree of divorce to Mrs. Sickles on account of ber husband's interfering to prevent his wife's attendance at a house of assignation. We were going to say, that would have equaled in audacity the proceeding of John W. Grigg. But it would not. Mr. Grigg insisted that his son-inlaw should keep the house of assignation himself.

THE POLICE REPORT. The Police Commissioners have sent to the Le-

gislature a brief, but sharp reply, to the principal charges made in Senator Spinola's late report. From this reply it appears that Spinola conducted his one-sided investigation mostly alone, and in secret, refusing to allow the clerk of the Commissioners to be present; that no appeal could be had from any question; that the testimony, such as Spinola allowed to be taken, was written in short-hand, and afterward secretly translated, but never read to the witnesses, and never signed by them; that the accused parties never have been allowed to see the testimony, or to have a copy of it; and that the whole proceeding was in defiance of every principle of law or justice. The Commissioners present the sworn statements of many of Spinola's witnesses, directly denying what the Senator sets forth as their testimony. The Deputy Superintendent states that the policeman who stole the watch from the Nicaraguan Minister was immediately suspended from duty, that charges were made against him the next day, and that he was tried and dismissed with all possible speed. Spinols says that he was allowed to remain in the Department. This man was a member of the old force, a fact not stated by the Benator. Mr. Felk, the Brooklyn Superintendent, swears that Spinels would not hear the facts in the case of the

alleged rape by an office,", but he invisted on stating that the girl denied that such an outrage ever took place, or that she ever swore to that effect; yet the Senator would not record it. Capt. Dilks swears that no such contributions as the Senator charges were ever made in his Precinct, and Sergeant Delamater affirms that he refused to answer certain questions because he had done so once, and the repetition was insultingly required. Capt. Silvey positively denies that he ever said what Spinola says he did about Gen. Nye's house. Various other denials are made, which raise a direct issue against the veracity of the report. None of the documents are yet officially printed, but the copies from which we quote are believed to be correct.

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 18, 1859. The Cabinet had a session over four hours in ength to-day, and again adjourned without reaching a conclusion concerning an extra session. Postmaster-General Holt held a conference with the President before the meeting, but was not present afterward. He went to the Department o prepare a statement, with a view of persuading his colleagues that Congress ought to be convened. Yesterday every member expressed his opinion formally and in turn, and unitedly against the proclamation to that effect, with the exception of Mr. Holt. The President maintained an adverse position, without argument, and still inclines to adhere to his original determination.

At the adjournment, this afternoon, no understanding existed as to another conference to-morrow, but the attendance of the Cabinet will probably be requested in the morning by notices from the President, so that the decision may go by the California steamer.

According to diplomatic intelligence here, news that the Cass-Yrissarri treaty has been ratified may be expected by the next steamer, but with slight modifications which the President can accept without compromising the position which he has heretofore assumed. A new fillibustering expedition against Nicaragua

as been organizing for some time, and Gen. Walker's departure for California is directly connected with it. As the enterprise will start from the Pacific side, his recent profession of the Cathohe faith is believed to be designed as a propitiation to Nicaraguan sentiment, but will not succeed, since he is known and detected. Gen. Henningsen's emigration scheme, ostensibly for Arizona, is supposed to be inspired by a similar purpose, with an understanding as to a future rendezvous and junc-

The net balance in the Treasury, according to the weekly statement, is seven millions, but a material portion of this is derived from the sale of the recent loan.

To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Friday, March 18, 1859. The counsel of Mr. Sickles purpose making an ap-dication to the Criminal Court on Monday to com-

mence the trial on Taesday.

The Cabinet to-day did not conclude the question of an Extra Session of Congress. A decision will probably be arrived at to morrow.

The War Department has just issued a list of the promotions made in the various divisions of the Army since the 10th of December last.

Canadian Parliament.

Canadian Parliament.

Toronto, C. W., Friday, March, 18, 1859.

In Parliament, last night, Mr. Buchanan's motion that the House do not go into Committee on the new Tariff of the Inspector-General was lost, by a majority of 13. Mr. Buchanan's motion was looked on as a motion of want of confidence in the Administration. It is now probable that the new Tariff will be passed, with slight modifications. The Inspector-General stated that, when in Committee, he woud be willing to consider the propriety of deferring the operation of the new Iariff for such a time as would enable the Upper Canada merchants to obtain their goods from the place of growth. This announcement, as well as the result of Mr. Buchanan's amendment, was received with loud cheers.

Murderous Attack. Capt. Desmukes, while returning from the theater on Wednesday night with his wife, was attacked by four men and shot. His wounds will probably prove

A Crevasse. MEMPHIS, Teno., Friday, March 18, 1859. A crevasse opened at Tolals, sixty-five miles above Vicksburg, on Wednesday night, destroying E. North's plantation and flooding the country.

Railroad Convention. BUFFALO, Friday, March 18, 1859.
The Railroad Convention, pursuant to adjournment,

met at 3 o clock this morning.

The Time Table Committee submitted a schedule of time between New-York and Chicago, making the starting time from New-York at 8 a. m.

This was objected to by the representatives of the Hudson River road, who wanted the time of starting from New-York to be fixed at 6 a. m., saying that without this they utterly refused to concur in the report.

The report of the Committee was thereupon rejected

by the Convention.

It was then moved that another committee of five be appointed to prepare a schedule of time which all might agree upon, or that they endeavor to effect a ompromise.

After some debate, the matter was entirely dropped,

After some cenare, the matter was entirely dropped, and the Convention adjourned.

A call has been issued for another Convention of those interested in the time of starting from New-York. It is to be held this afternoon.

The Convention of General Freight Agents is still in session. Mr. Moran refused to be bound by any compact, and it is likely that no result will be arrived at.

A Convention representing Southern, Western and South-Western interests will be held at Columbus on The New-York Central road, and the Canadian and

north-western connections, were fully represented at the time-table meeting this afternoon. The Erie, the Pennsylvania Central, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the south-western lines, were not represented. A general schedule was agreed upon for leaving

New York at 6 and 11 a.m., and 5 p. m., running to Chicago in 36 hours, and Cincinnati in 35. The New-York Central road advocates an increased rate of speed, while the other three Atlantic lines strongly oppose it. The New-York Central Road also urge a modification of the existing tariff, which they claim operates to the injury of New-York and in favor of Baltimore and Philadelphia. This is warmly seconded by Mr. Hammond of the Chicago, Quincy and Burlington

Mr. Moran states that the Eric Road will withdraw from the St. Nicholas Hotel compact on the 20th inst., owing to the Central Road making large deductions

from the rates agreed upon.

Mr. Hammond moved that the general freight agents be requested to prepare a table of rates on through freight, to be presented to the Convention on assem-bling this evening. This was carried, the Eric Road voting with the Southern routes. EVENING SESSION.

The Convention adjourned before 9 p. m.

The rates reported by the General Freight Agents were adopted. They reduce the figures to and from Cincinnati, St. Louis and other points, but the present rates are to remain unaltered until the 25th inst.

Next Wednesday at 10 a. m. the Independent Convention is to assemble at Columbus.

No allusion was made to the time-table

From Boston. Boston, Friday, March 18, 1859.
The purchase of the Hancock House was defeated in the House to-day by yeas 84, nays 97.

The Rev. James Keedall, D.D., died at Plymouth yesterday, aged 39 years.

Arrival of the Pacific. Sr. John's, N. F., Friday, March 18, 1856.
The eteamship Pacific, from Galway on the 5th
inst., has arrived here. Her news is anticipated by
the Weser, at New York.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

SENATE.... ALBANY, March 18,
On the reading of the journal Mr. MAPHER renewed his attempt to obtain a correction of the record
by inserting the protest of the Democratic members
on Mr. Mandeville's case.

The CHAIR decided it was not in order.
An appeal was taken and the Chair was sustained.
Mr. NOXON reported a nill providing that all Siste
officers' annual reports shall be published in the Siste
paper on or before the 20th of November of each
year, and copies forwarded to the members of the
Legislature.

Legislature.
The bill to protect the grounds of the Protectant
Episcopal Schools in New York was ordered to a third

The Registry Law bill being received from the Assembly, it was, after discussion, made the special order for Monday evening.

The Temperance bill, and the bills relating to the license amendment, were made the special order for

Friday evening.

Mr. MATHER offered a resolution embracing the

protest is the Mandeville case.

Mr. DIVEN objected to the reception of the resolu-

tion.

The CHAIR decided that it could not be received, as it sought to do indirectly what the Senate had decided should not be done directly.

Mr. SCOTT claimed the right for any member on the could be reported in language.

Mr. SCOTT claimed the right for any memore the floor to offer a resolution respectful in isnguage. He read the resolution, to prove that it was respectful. The CHAIR refused to receive it, and, on appeal, the Senate sustained the Chair.

Mr. LAFLIN moved to refer Mr. Wetmore's claim. to Mr. Mandeville's seat to the Committee of Privi-

different shapes, varying a trifle from the sum

proposed.

After considerable skirmishing, the bill was made the special order for to-morrow, and the Scuate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ASSEMBLY.

The first hour and a half of the session was occupied in a debate on the resolution for the forming of a Grinding Committee. Mr. TOMLINSON and others opposed the formation of such a Committee, but eventually the resolution was adopted. It creates a Committee of nine to elect such bills as the majority deem proper to refer to the Committees to report complete, but no appropriation bill is to be so referred.

Mr. SWEENEY reported favorably on the bill relative to streets and avenues in New-York, north of One-hundred-and-fity-fith street.

The New-York tax levy was reported favorably.

Mr. SMITH moved that the bill be referred to the first Committee of the Whole. He advocated the motion by urging the importance of the speedy passage of the bill to a large number of persons in New-York, particularly the poorer classes.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER also advocated its reference.

of the bill to a large number of persons in New-York, particularly the poorer classes.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER also advocated its reference. The motion prevailed, and the bill was ordered to the Committee of the Whole.

A large number of bills were reported from the Committees and placed on the general orders.

Mr. OPDYKE, from the Special Committee, reported a bill providing that the funds in the savings banks unclaimed for twenty years shall be advertised by the banks for six months; if not then claimed, that they shall be paid into the Treasury of the State, and that if they are afterward claimed, on proper proof, the State shall pay them, without interest.

Mr. LOOMIS reported against the incorporation of the New-York Homeopathic Hospital. Report agreed to and the bill rejected.

EVENING SESSION.

and proposed for the disposition of the present Quarantine property by the original bill was far less liable to abuse than that propesed by the substitute. The vital difference between the two bills was in the mode of disposing of the property. He preferred to leave

the Governor discretionary power rather than to lay down to him an arbitrary rule. He defended the Governor from the insinuation that he could be subjected to any lobby influence, with his business tact, sound sense, and strict integrity.

Mr. MEEKS objected to the original bill, because it allowed Coney Island to be used as a Quarantine site. Mr. CHRISTIE expressed his intention to amend the original bill by excluding Coney Island.

Mr. MEEKS objected equally to the use of Barres Island, as it was near enough to the main land to spread infection. He had confidence in the Governor, but did not think too much discretion abould be given any man. He much preferred the provisions of the substitute, but there was much in both bills that was unnecessary. He thought that if the powers of the Commissioners were increased, they could settlewhole matter.

nd it was lost by 31 to 38, Mr. TUTHILL then spoke at length in support of the substitute. The original bill would suffer the loca-tion of the Quarantine on Coney Island, in the very center of civilization, whence infection could march directly to Brooklyn and New-York; or on the Barren

Mr. C. S. SPENCER called the gentleman to order as casting reflections on the integrity of the Gov-

ernor.

Mr. TOMILINSON spurned the insinuation of the gentleman from New-York. He declared it baseless and untree, even to a personal extent. The Governor was his personal frierd. He had fought with him in was his personal merd. He had longit with him in the Whig camp, and knew him as a man of honor and capacity. But the sensitiveness of his colleague has loured the suspicion in him (Fomlinson), nay, the conviction, that there was fraud and corraptice in

speedily as possible.

Before the question was taken, the special order was announced, and the Canal Appropriation but

was announced, and the Canal Appropriation blataken up.

At 4 p. m. the Canal Appropriation was taken up.

At 4 p. m. the Canal Appropriation was taken up.

A long debate took place on Mr. Noxon's amendment, restricting the prohibition against the issuing of Canal drafts, by providing that no more draits shall be made for work hereafter to be done, but only for work already contracted.

Mr. JOHN D. WILLARD moved a section, providing for a State tax for 1859 of half a million to pay the interest on that portion of Canal debt created and incurred unier, and in pursuance of section 3, article 7 of the Constitution, as amended in 1854. Lost.

Mr. HUBBELL moved to increase the Black River appropriation to \$60,000. Lost.

Mr. Hubbell's amendment was then resumed in different shapes, varying a trifle from the sum first

to and the bill rejected.

BY. G. B. PALMER made a minority report against the passage of the State Prison bill.

The bill to provide for the removal of Quarantine, was then taken up; the pending question being the substitute offered by Mr. Tuthill.

Several verbal amendments were made to the substitute, when Mr. CONKLING took the floor as spoke at length against it. He believed that the restriction prohibiting the location of the Quarantine within the Counties of Kings, Queens or Richmond, or within one mile from the main shore, was wrong. Barren Island is within the limits of one of these counties, yet more than a mile from any inhabitable region. He repelled the insinuation against the Governor contained in a former declaration by Mr. Tuthill, that if the original passed, it would subject the Governor to a lobby pressure such as no person less immovable than an angel could withstand. He argaed that the mode proposed for the disposition of the present Quarantie bill was far less that

matter.

Mr. SMITH moved to amend by providing that the
Commissioners of Emigration shall take charge of the
Quarartine buildings within one mouth of completion.
Mr. MEEKS favored the amendment.
Mr. CHRISTIE and Mr. CONKLING opposed it,

directly to Brooklyn and New-York; or on the Barren Island, which received the whole aweep of the ocean winds. The substitute limits the expenditure to haif a million, while the original bill is unlimited. Under the original bill the Commissioners may begin building on the island with the knowledge that its completion will cost millions. Some limit should be made it seemed singular to him, that no mention had been made of Sandy Hook, which the Governor had recommended. Could this be the Governor's bill? He could not believe it. He had early in the session endeavored to press forward a bill, embodying the Governor's views, but failed. He still favored Sandy Hook, and would place \$30,000 is the hands of the Commissioners for the purchase of the location of Sandy Hook. The substitute fars the sale early in April. This is preferred to June, particular. sale early in April. This is preferred to June, particularly by small purchasers. The substitute fixes the mode of sale, while the original bill does not. It was mode of sale, while the original bill does not. It was not possible to divest the original bill of suspicion and corruption, particularly when it is known, that it is a bill advocated by the entire lobby. He believed there was corruption in it up to the eibows. He however earnestly desired the removal of the Quarantine, and sooner than not accomplish that, would vote for the original bill corruption and all.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD spoke in ridi rule of the charge that the lobby favored the original bill, and was infisential in pressing it on.

Mr. TOMLINSON advocated the rejection of the substitute and the amendment of the original bill. He

the bill.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER advocated the original bill.

Mr. CHRISTIE sustained the original bill, and stacked Mr. Tuthill violently for incannations on the floor and in The New-York Times, which he declared infamously false and untrue.

Mr. TUMLINSON advocated the rejection in the was opposed to giving dangerous power to the Governor. It was unwise to give any man a part of the sovereignty of the State. He did not believe that the Republicans would vote to give the Governor unrestricted and improper power. It should not be last with the Executive to give illimitable sums for a Convention station.